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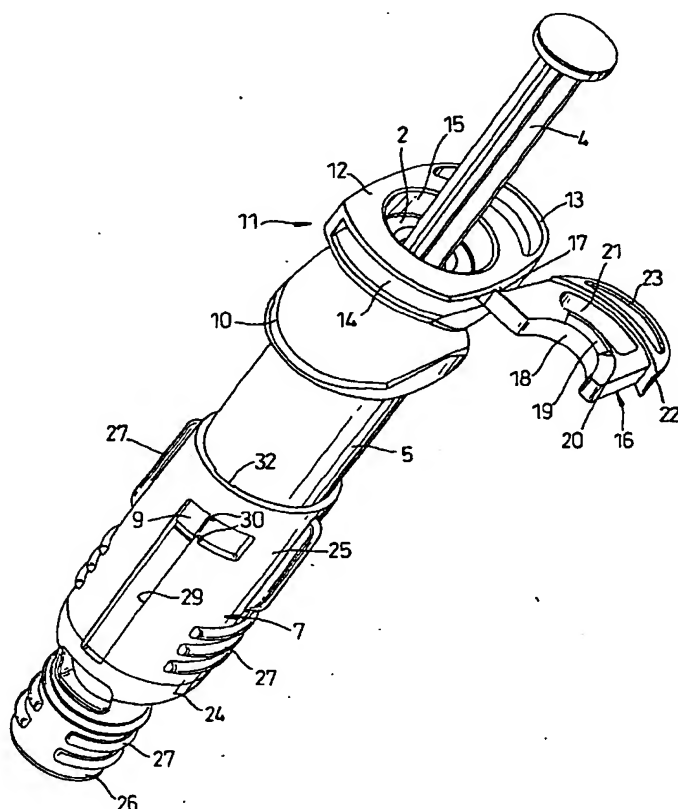
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0110443.9 28 April 2001 (28.04.2001) GB</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): OWEN MUMFORD LIMITED [GB/GB]; Brook Hill, Woodstock, Oxford OX20 1TU (GB).</p> <p>(72) Inventors; and</p> <p>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): MARSHALL,</p> | <p>Jeremy [GB/GB]; 16 Cranham Street, Jericho, Oxford OX2 6DD (GB). ROLFE, Steven, Mark, Guy [GB/GB]; 18 Crosslands, Fringford, Bicester, Oxon OX27 8DF (GB).</p> <p>(74) Agents: JAMES, Michael, John, Gwynne et al.; Wynne-Jones, Laine & James, 22 Rodney Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL50 1JJ (GB).</p> <p>(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.</p> <p>(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),</p> |
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[Continued on next page]

- (54) Title: IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO SYRINGE HOLDERS**



(57) Abstract: A syringe holder is designed to be thrown away after a single use with the syringe safely captive within. The holder has a barrel (5) into whose rear end a syringe (1) is entered until the rear flange (2) of the syringe seats in a socket (15). Then a gate (16) is hinged in a radial plane through a slot (14) in a thick flange (12) surrounding the socket (15) and snap fastens in a position obstructing rearward movement of the syringe (1). The syringe needle (3) projects forwardly of the barrel (5) and is shrouded by a sleeve (7) captive to the barrel and urged forwards by a spring (6). The sleeve (7) retracts to expose the needle during injection but afterwards, having moved forwards again, it can be rotated to snap fasten to the barrel (5) and be locked in its needle shrouding position. The sleeve (7) can also be adapted to remove a cap or sheath from the needle (3) when, before injection, it is moved backwards and then forwards.



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(BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
NE, SN, TD, TG).

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- with international search report
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Improvements relating to Syringe Holders

This invention relates to syringe holders.

5 The syringe to be used with these holders will be of the usual form, with a cylindrical capsule containing the dose, which is captive by a plunger whose rod extends clear of the rear end of the capsule. That rear end has a radially projecting flange, usually annular with two flats, 10 while a needle projects axially from the reduced forward end. A protective cap is generally provided to shield the needle before use. Such a syringe will be referred to as of the kind described.

Such syringes can be used by themselves, but they are 15 small and "fiddly", and control is not easy. Also the exposed needle is dangerous and after use it is important to make it safe. Replacing the cap is not an answer, since it can easily be removed again.

Therefore devices have been developed to contain the 20 syringe and to make it easier to use and to render it safe after use. Some of these are quite complex, with trigger release of a spring firing mechanism, and automatic spring retraction to bring the needle back into a housing. But they are not disposable items, or at least they are rather 25 expensive to throw away after a single use, and they need to be carefully unloaded of their syringes.

The aim of this invention is to provide a basic throwaway holder, which is easy to load with a syringe, which makes the syringe secure when loaded, and which preferably also offers a simple and reliable way of
5 irreversibly shrouding the needle after use.

According to the present invention there is provided a syringe holder comprising a barrel with an open rear end to receive a syringe of the kind described, said rear end having means engageable behind the flange at the rear end
10 of the capsule once the syringe reaches its fully housed position, thereby to hold the capsule within the barrel, characterised in that the rear end of the barrel has a socket to receive and locate said flange and a gate that hinges in a radial plane from a non-obstructing position
15 clear of the socket to an obstructing position preventing escape of the capsule flange from the socket but not impeding operation of the plunger, the gate being captive in said obstructing position.

The gate may be integrally moulded with the barrel and
20 connect thereto by a thin web which acts as its hinge.

Preferably, the gate hinges through a slot to intrude into the socket, snap fastening therein as it reaches said obstructing position.

Additionally, a spring inside the barrel can surround the capsule of the syringe to act on a protective sleeve captive to but slidably engaged with the forward end of the barrel. This will urge the sleeve forwards to shroud the
5 needle before and after use, but allow the sleeve to retract and expose the needle during the injection.

The engagement of the sleeve and barrel may permit mutual rotation about their common axis from a free sliding condition to an irreversibly locked condition when the
10 sleeve is in its forward needle shrouding position. In this case the barrel conveniently has a projection that moves within an L-shaped slot in the sleeve, the long arm of the slot being longitudinal of the sleeve and the short arm circumferential towards its rear end. The co-operating
15 cylindrical surfaces of the barrel and sleeve may have tooth-profiled splines that can snap past each other when the mutual rotation moves the projection into the short arm of the slot. The projection is thereby trapped and axial movement is prevented.

20 Alternatively, or in addition, the projection may have an irreversible snap-in engagement with the short arm of the slot.

The sleeve may also have another function, being equipped internally with integral spring tabs angled to be

pulled back past the base of a needle cap or sheath, but then flexing inwards so that, when the sleeve is urged forwards again, the tabs push the cap or sheath off the needle while the sleeve assumes its needle-protecting position.

For a better understanding of the invention, one embodiment will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a side view of a medical syringe,

10 Figure 2 is a perspective view of a syringe holder,

Figure 3 is a side view of part of a barrel of the syringe holder,

Figure 4 is a section on the line IV-IV of Figure 3,

15 Figure 5 is a side view, partly in ghost, of a needle protector sleeve of the syringe holder, and

Figure 6 is an end view of the sleeve, in the direction A of Figure 5.

The syringe to be used in the holder is of the usual form, having a capsule 1 with an outward radial flange 2 at its rear end. A needle 3, initially with a cap shown in outline, projects from its forward end, and a plunger 4 projecting from the rear end is urged forwards in use to express a dose within the capsule through the needle 3.

The holder has three main components, namely a barrel 5, a helical spring 6 within the barrel, and a needle protection sleeve 7 which telescopes over the forward end of the barrel.

5 The barrel 5 is straight cylindrical over most of its length. At its forward end there are two diametrically opposed external splines 8 of right-angled triangular cross-section, aligned parallel with the axis of the barrel, and with one side radial to the barrel and the
10 other almost tangential thereto. Both radial sides face in the same circumferential direction. Midway between these splines 8 on the outer surface of the barrel and set back a bit from the end is a shallow square projection 9.

 About two thirds the length of the barrel back from
15 its forward end there is a generally elliptical external flange 10, for ease of handling the device in use.

 The barrel has an asymmetric cup formation 11 at its rear end to receive and locate the rear end of the syringe. A flange 12 is thick and is extended radially over an arc
20 of about 90° by a curved loop 13. Opposite this, a slot 14 is provided between the upper and lower faces of the flange 12, open to the socket 15 in which the flange 2 of the syringe seats. When that is properly in position, the rear face of the flange 2 is just beyond the slot 14 in the

forwards direction. A gate 16 is hinged by a thin web 17 to the side of the flange 12 and 90° from the crown of the loop 13 and can be swung from the retracted position shown to enter and become captive in the slot 14, at the same
5 time making the syringe captive in the barrel 5. The gate is generally D-shaped with the hinge at one corner, but the straight part of the D has a semicircular cut-out 18 which allows it to half-surround the plunger 4 while the adjacent part of the body of the gate overlies the flange 2 and
10 blocks rearward movement of the syringe.

The gate 16 snap fastens in the slot 14. It is largely of a thickness equal to the width of the slot 14, but around the crown of the cut-out 18 there is a correspondingly curved ramp 19 ending in a step 20 back to
15 the main body of the gate. As that is closed, the ramp wedges the slot 14 a bit wider, but once the step 20 reaches the socket 15 the slot 14 closes against the gate and that is secure.

Beyond the ramp 19 from the cut-out 18 there is a
20 curved slot 21, and beyond that the gate steps out into a thicker section 22 with a loop 23 so that, when closed, there is a match with the diametrically opposite loop 13.

The needle protector sleeve 7 is a cylindrical member reducing at a shoulder 24 forward of its mid-length. Both

the larger and the reduced diameter portions 25 and 26 have external ribs 27 for a good grip. Internally, there are tabs 28 projecting inwardly and forwardly from the shoulder 24, which is stepped on the inside rather than sloping as
5 on the outside. The larger diameter portion 25 has an L-shaped slot 29 with the long arm extending over most of its length, and the short arm being part circumferential at the rear end. The basic width corresponds to that of the projection 9, and at the entrance to the short arm there
10 are small lugs 30 which make for a snap action entry of the projection 9 into that part of the slot. Two diametrically opposed splines 31 are formed internally of the larger diameter portion 25 and are positioned to co-operate with the splines 8 when the projection 9 enters the short arm of
15 the slot 29.

The device is assembled by inserting the spring 6 into the forward end of the barrel 5 and then pressing that forward end into the rear portion of the protector sleeve 7 with the projection 9 aligned with the long arm of the slot
20 29. There is enough flexibility and resilience for this to be a snap action, and to ease the fitting there is a shallow longitudinal channel 32 on the inside of the sleeve from its rear end to the slot 29 to accommodate the projection 9 to some extent, although it will still have to

be forced through. Once the projection 9 is in the slot 29 the two members 5 and 7 are mutually captive. The holder is then ready to receive the syringe, which is entered into the rear of the barrel 5 until its flange 2 seats in the socket 15, to be trapped as described.

Prior to use, the protector sleeve 7 is moved rearwardly against the spring 6, which bears on the inner step in the shoulder 24, until the tabs 28 snap past the enlarged rear end of the needle cap. When the sleeve 7 is let go, it is moved forwards again by the spring 6 and the tabs 28 ease the needle cap off. But when that cap is removed the tip of the needle 3 remains shrouded by the reduced diameter portion 26. The device is now ready to use.

The forward end of the sleeve 7 is applied to the patient's skin and pressure is exerted. The needle 3 penetrates as the sleeve 7 is pushed back. The amount the needle 3 projects is dependent on the length of the portion 26 of the sleeve 7 and the stop provided by the outer step in the shoulder 24, up against which the end of the barrel 5 comes. The projection 9 meets the forward end of the slot 29 at the same time. The spring 6, whose forward end abuts the inner step in the shoulder 24, is compressed.

The plunger 4 is then pressed to eject the dose through the needle 3.

On withdrawal, the spring 6 exerts itself and pushes the sleeve 7 forwards so that the needle 3 is shrouded.

5 The sleeve 7 is then pulled right forwards, if not already moved there by spring action, and twisted so that the projection 9 enters the short arm of the slot 29. As it seats, the splines 8 and 18 snap past each other, capturing the sleeve 7 in that position. So the needle 3 is not re-
10 exposable, and the device is safe for disposal.

The snap action of the splines 8 and 18 is more positive than that of the projection 9 past the lugs 30, which could be omitted. Alternatively or in addition they could be made non-return in relation to the projection 9,
15 rendering the splines 8 and 18 redundant or complementing those splines.

CLAIMS

1. A syringe holder comprising a barrel with an open rear end to receive a syringe of the kind described, said rear end having means engageable behind the flange at the rear end of the capsule once the syringe reaches its fully housed position, thereby to hold the capsule within the barrel, characterised in that the rear end of the barrel has a socket to receive and locate said flange and a gate that hinges in a radial plane from a non-obstructing position clear of the socket to an obstructing position preventing escape of the capsule flange from the socket but not impeding operation of the plunger, the gate being captive in said obstructing position.
2. A syringe holder as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that the gate is integrally moulded with the barrel and connects thereto by a thin web which acts as its hinge.
3. A syringe holder as claimed in Claims 1 or 2, characterised in that the gate hinges through a slot to intrude into the socket, snap fastening therein as it reaches said obstructing position.
4. A syringe holder as claimed in Claim 1, 2 or 3, characterised in that a spring inside the barrel surrounds the capsule of the syringe to act on a protective sleeve captive to but slidably engaged with the forward end of the

barrel, this urging the sleeve forwards to shroud the needle before and after use, but allowing the sleeve to retract and expose the needle during the injection.

5 A syringe holder as claimed in Claim 4, characterised in that the engagement of the sleeve and barrel permits mutual rotation about their common axis from a free sliding condition to an irreversibly locked condition when the sleeve is in its forward needle shrouding position.

10 6. A syringe holder as claimed in Claim 5, wherein the barrel has a projection that moves within an L-shaped slot in the sleeve, the long arm of the slot being longitudinal of the sleeve and the short arm circumferential towards its rear end.

15 7. A syringe holder as claimed in Claim 6, characterised in that co-operating cylindrical surfaces of the barrel and sleeve have tooth-profiled splines that can snap past each other when the mutual rotation moves the projection into the short arm of the slot, the projection thereby being trapped and axial movement prevented.

20 8. A syringe holder as claimed in Claim 6 or 7, characterised in that the projection has an irreversible snap-in engagement with the short arm of the slot.

9. A syringe holder as claimed in any one of Claims 4 to 8, wherein the sleeve is equipped internally with integral

spring tabs angled to be pulled back past the base of a needle cap or sheath, but then flexing inwards so that, when the sleeve is urged forwards again, the tabs push the cap or sheath off the needle while the sleeve assumes its
5 needle-protecting position.

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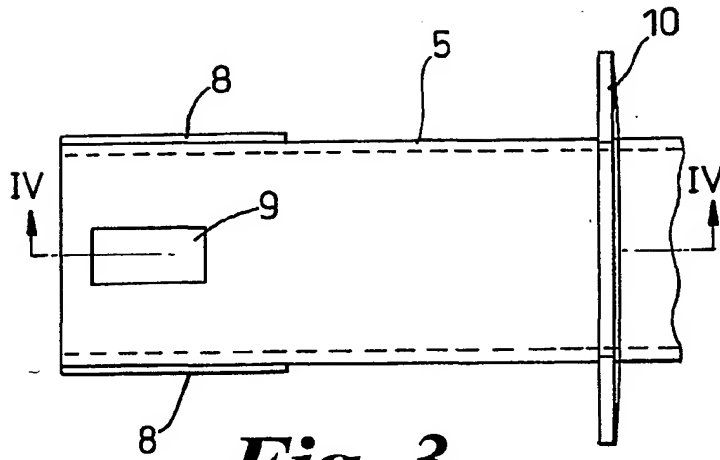


Fig. 3

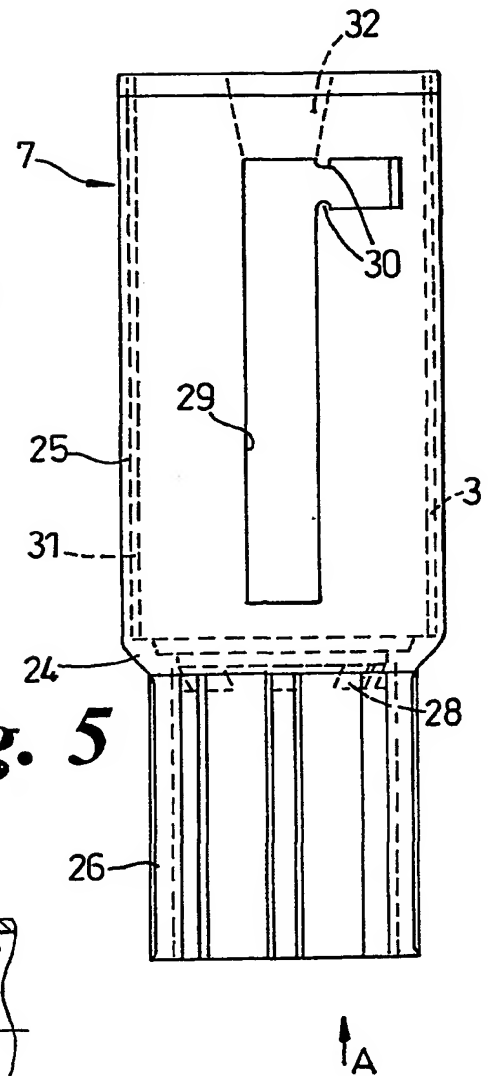


Fig. 5

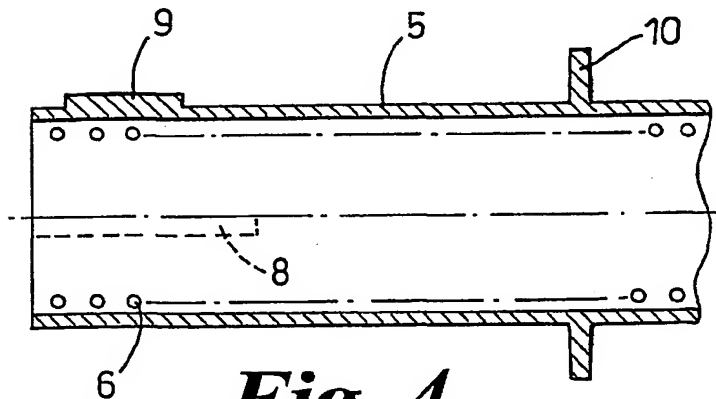


Fig. 4

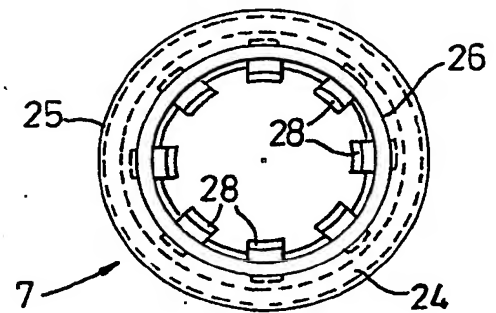


Fig. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/GB 02/01955

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 A61M5/32 A61M5/31

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC 7 A61M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 99 17823 A (SAFETY SYRINGES INC) 15 April 1999 (1999-04-15) page 15, line 18 - line 20 page 18, line 24 - line 26 figures 5A, 5B, 6A	1
A	US 5 925 032 A (CLEMENTS DON A) 20 July 1999 (1999-07-20) column 2, line 15 - line 23 figure 2	1
A	DE 199 40 097 A (TRANSCOJECT GMBH) 1 March 2001 (2001-03-01) column 3, line 28 - line 29 figures 1-4	1
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 743 887 A (BRATTESANI STEVEN J) 28 April 1998 (1998-04-28) column 5, line 46 - line 52 -----	6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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